

Heptageniidae (Insecta, Ephemeroptera) of Thailand

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Abstract

Nine genera and twenty-two species of heptageniid mayflies from Thailand are defined in this present work as well as one suggested further subgenus, *Compsooneuria* (*Siamoneuria*) *kovaci* (species “incertae sedis”) including some particular characters. Taxonomic remarks, diagnoses, line drawings of key characters, distribution, habitat and biological data, and a larval key to the genera and species are provided. The chorionic eggs of eight genera and eight species were observed and shown using a scanning electron microscope.

Keywords

Mayflies, Heptageniidae, Thailand, key

Introduction

Heptageniidae is a family of mayflies with around 509 described species and distributed mainly in the Holarctic, Oriental, and Afrotropical regions (Barber-James et al. 2008). Wang and McCafferty (2004: Part I) “analyzed the generic relationships and presented a phylogenetic classification of the family” while Webb and McCafferty (2008: Part II) defined the genera providing an illustrated key. Following Webb and

McCafferty (2008), only 16 genera but more than 150 species of Heptageniidae can be found in the Oriental region (Soldán, 2001).

Heptageniid mayflies are one of the most abundant and common components of benthic communities in Thai running waters. The larvae inhabit slow to fast flowing streams where they occur on the surface of rocks, logs, vegetation, and leaves. Many heptageniid species have been used as indicators of anthropogenic disturbance because they are relatively intolerant of pollution change and as sensitive indicators of organic pollution (Hilsenhoff 1988) and metal pollution (Courtney and Clements 1998, Deacon et al. 2001, Clements 2004, Clark and Clements 2006). Furthermore, individuals of this family were test subjects of toxicity and drift behavior studies (Diamond et al. 1992, Céréghino et al. 2004, Stitt et al. 2006).

Heptageniidae have been recorded from Thailand by Polhemus and Polhemus (1988), Braasch (1990), Sites et al. (2001), Sangpradub et al. (2002), Wang and McCafferty (2004), Braasch (2006a), Webb and McCafferty (2006), and recently by Braasch and Boonsoong (2009, 2010). However, taxonomic revision of the family Heptageniidae in Thailand is urgently needed, because the study of life stages is still in its infancy. This is mainly due to problems of identification, unsettled generic questions, and the lack of use of modern genetic methods to construct a phylogeny of the family Heptageniidae from Southeast Asia. In this paper, we provide a larval key to known genera and species of Thai heptageniid mayflies, with particular emphasis on the problems of identification of several species. Taxonomic remarks, diagnoses, line drawings of key characters, distribution, and habitat and biological data are provided. In addition, the egg chorions of eight Thai heptageniid species were observed. All of the egg specimens used in this study were obtained from mature larvae and adults. The material was first preserved in alcohol and then critical-point dried using carbon dioxide and finally placed on holders and coated with gold. The oological observations of eight heptageniid species were made with a JEOL JSM-5600LV scanning electron microscope. The terminology provided by Koss and Edmunds (1974) is used in this paper.

In the following key and text, abbreviations are as follows: alt (altitude), asl (above sea level), $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ (microsiemens per centimeter), comb. (combination), M (male imago), F (female imago), mount. (mountainous), Ms (male subimago), Fs (female subimago), NP (National Park), orig. (original), sec. (second), WS (Wildlife Sanctuary).

A Larval Key to the Genera, Subgenera and Known Species of Heptageniidae in Thailand

- | | | |
|---|---|------------------------------|
| 1 | Median caudal filament absent (Fig. 1A, 9D) | <i>Epeorus</i> , 2 |
| – | Median caudal filament present | 8 |
| 2 | Lamellae of gills 2-7 with anal ribs arched (Fig. 1B).... | subgenus <i>Belovius</i> , 4 |
| – | Lamellae of gills 2-7 without anal ribs arched | 3 |

- 3 Lamellae of gills 1 greatly extended beneath the abdomen (Fig. 1C–D)
 **subgenus *Iron*, 5**
- Lamellae of gills 1 somewhat extended beneath the abdomen (Fig. 1I)
 **subgenus *Epeorus*, 6**
- 4 Abdominal terga 2–9 each with long, acute median spine on posterior margin
 (Fig. 1F) ***E. unicornutus* Braasch**
- Abdominal terga 2–9 each without acute median spine on posterior margin
 (Fig. 1G) ***E. khayengensis* Boonsoong & Braasch**
- 5 Abdominal terga with paired long acute submedian spines
 ***E. martinus* Braasch & Soldán**
- Abdominal terga without paired acute submedian spines; foretibiae relatively
 long; median dark brown on the abdominal terga
 ***E. thailandensis* Braasch & Boonsoong**
- 6 Pair of submedian spines on terga 2–9 relatively long (Fig. 1A)
 ***E. aculeatus* Braasch**
- Pair of submedian spines on terga 2–9 relatively short **7**
- 7 Paired tubercles on terga rounded, blunt bristles densely rowed
 ***E. bifurcatus* Braasch & Soldán**
- Paired tubercles on terga more rounded, pointed bristles (Fig. 1H, 1J)
 ***E. inthanonensis* Braasch & Boonsoong**
- 8 Gill-pairs 1 meet or overlap ventrally to form a friction disc (Fig. 2A)
 ***Rhithrogena siamensis* Braasch & Boonsoong**
- Gill-pairs 1 not meeting ventrally and not forming a ventral friction disc ... **9**
- 9 Lamellae of gills 1 minute, lamellae of gills 2–7 long, narrow and sharply
 pointed (Fig. 2B–E); ventral surface of maxillae with setae in row (Fig. 2F);
 abdominal terga with fan-shaped robust setae (Fig. 2G)
 ***Trichogenia maxillaris* Braasch & Soldán**
- Lamellae of gills 1 similar in shape and size to other gills; gill lamellae usu-
 ally not as above; ventral surface of maxillae with scattered setae (Fig. 2H);
 abdominal terga with fine setae only **10**
- 10 Abdominal terga with median dorsal ridge (Fig. 2I–J); claws with denticles..
 ***Notacanthurus baei* Braasch & Boonsoong**
- Abdominal terga without median dorsal ridge **11**
- 11 Supracoxal sclerites rounded or bluntly pointed (Fig. 3A) **15**
- Supracoxal sclerites sharply pointed (Fig. 3B) **12**
- 12 Anterior margin of head capsule distinctly thickened (Fig. 3C); posterolateral
 spines of abdomen well developed (Fig. 3D) ... ***Thalerosphyrus sinuosus* Navás**
- Anterior margin of head capsule not thickened; dorsal view of abdomen; pos-
 terolateral spines of abdomen small (Fig. 3I, K) ***Componeuria*, 13**
- 13 Shape of gills 3–6 without emarginations **14**
- Shape of gills 3–6 with emarginations (Fig. 3E–H)
 ***C. (Siamoneuria) kovaci* Braasch**

- 14 Dorsal view of abdomen as Fig. 3I; shape of gill 7 leaf-like and pointed apically (Fig. 3J) ***C. thienemanni* Ulmer**
- Dorsal view of abdomen as Fig. 3K; shape of gill 7 lanceolate and rounded apically (Fig. 3L)..... ***C. langensis* Braasch & Boonsoong**
- 15 Gills 7 slender and pointed (Fig. 4A); robust setae on inner surface of hind-tarsi pectinate (Fig. 4B).....***Asionurus primus* Braasch & Soldán**
- Gills 7 usually rounded apically, never as long and narrow as above; setae on inner surface of tarsi either simple or fimbriate, never pectinate **16**
- 16 Cerci bear spines as well as lateral bristles and segments of the cerci with stout spines alternate with those lacking such spines (Fig. 4C); gills 1–7 with row of sparse marginal set ***Rhithrogeniella tonkinensis* Soldán & Braasch**
- Cerci not as above (Fig. 4D); gills 1–7 without row of sparse marginal setae. ***Afronurus*, 17**
- 17 Body and head with indistinct large pale dots and markings dorsally **18**
- Body and head with distinct large pale dots and markings dorsally (Fig. 4E) ... **19**
- 18 Gills 1 banana-shaped.....***A. namnaoensis* Braasch & Boonsoong**
- Gills 1 symmetrically pointed ovaloid (Fig. 4F) ***A. gilliesiana* Braasch**
- 19 Gills 7 unsymmetrically ovaloid, obtusely pointed apically ***A. rubromaculatus* You, Wu, Gui & Hsu**
- Gills 7 narrowly lanceolate (Fig. 4G) ***A. rainulfiana* Braasch**

Taxonomic descriptions

Genus *Epeorus* Eaton, 1881

<http://species-id.net/wiki/Epeorus>

Figs 1A–J, 5A–B, 9D

Remarks. *Epeorus* is widely distributed in the Holarctic, northern portion of the Neotropical, Palaearctic, and Oriental regions (Kluge 2004). In tropical Southeast Asia, species of this genus have been reported and described by Braasch (1990, 2011), Braasch and Boonsoong (2010), Braasch and Soldán (1979, 1984c), and Webb and McCafferty (2006). Nguyen and Bae (2004a) provided larval descriptions and a key to six species of Vietnamese *Epeorus*; this was the first comprehensive taxonomic study of the larvae of *Epeorus* from tropical Southeast Asia. The first record of *Epeorus* in Thailand is of *E. aculeatus* Braasch (1990) from Doi Inthanon National Park, Chiang Mai province. Recently, the first Thai imago of *E. aculeatus* was described by Webb and McCafferty (2006) from Chiang Mai province. Originally, *E. unicornutus* was recorded from Himalayas (Braasch 2006b) although it had been already collected in Thailand December 1987/1998 from the river Nam Lang, Soppong / Pangmapa, Mae Hong Son province (Braasch, unpublished). Currently, seven species of *Epeorus* are known from Thailand (Braasch and Boonsoong 2010).

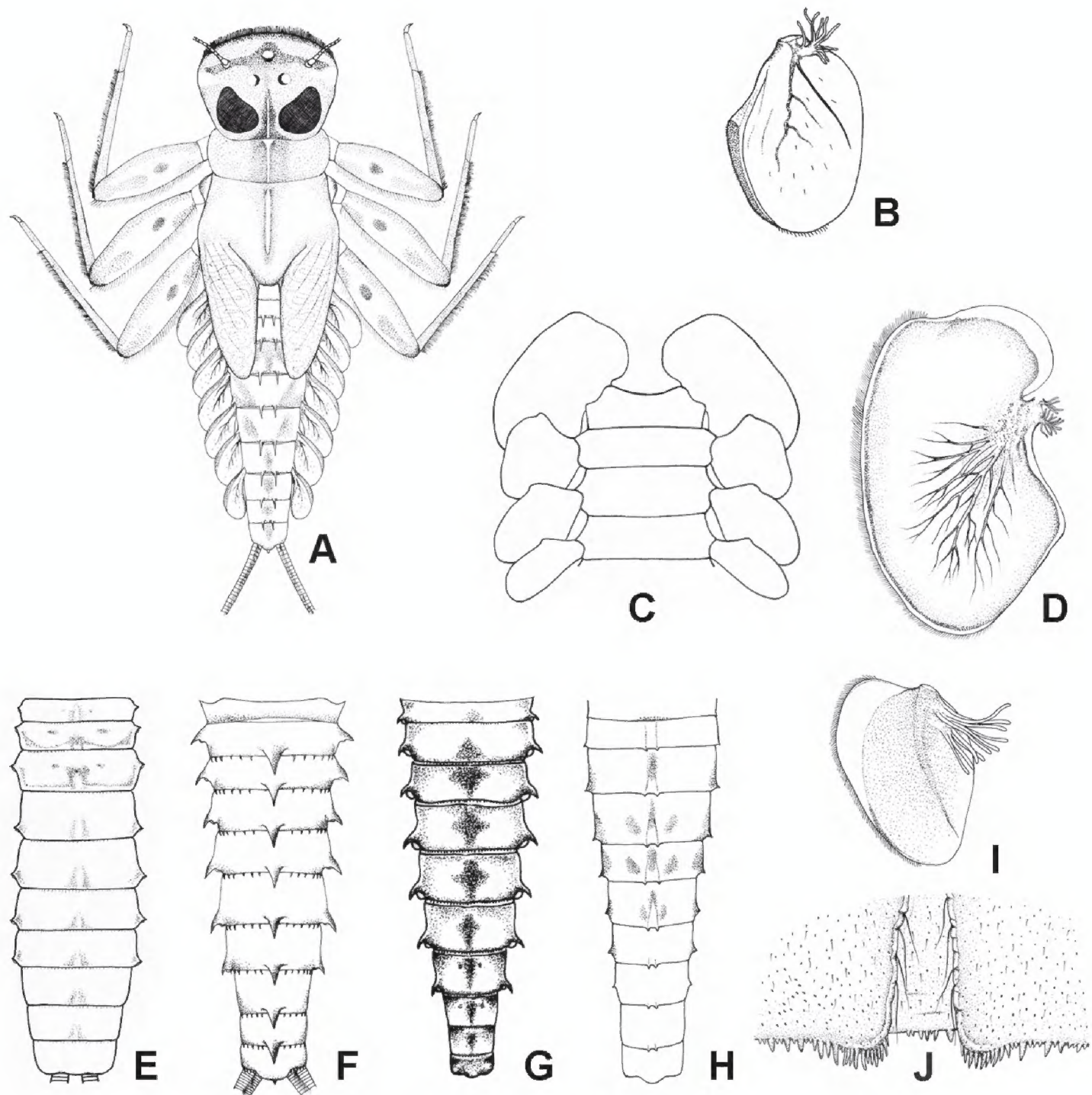


Figure 1. **A** Habitus of *Epeorus aculeatus* Braasch, 1990 **B** lamellae of gills 7 of *E. khayengensis* Boonsoong & Braasch, 2010 **C–E** ventral view of abdomen (**C**), abdominal gills 1 (**D**) and abdominal terga of (**E**) *E. thailandensis* sp. n. **F** abdominal terga of *E. unicornutus* Braasch, 2006 **G** abdominal terga of *E. khayengensis* Boonsoong & Braasch, 2010 **H–J** abdominal terga (**H**), lamellae of gills 1 (**I**) and tergum VII (**J**) of *E. inthanonensis* Braasch & Boonsoong, 2010.

***Epeorus (Belovius) khayengensis* Boonsoong & Braasch, 2010**

http://species-id.net/wiki/Epeorus_khayengensis

Figs 1B, 1G, 5A–B, 9D

Epeorus (Belovius) khayengensis Boonsoong & Braasch, 2010: 13–17, Figs 53–68. (orig.)

Larva. Braasch and Boonsoong 2010: 13–17, Figs 53–68.

Adult. Unknown.

Eggs. Egg chorion of *E. khayengensis* very smooth without any peculiar structure (Fig. 5A), 2–3 micropyles visible in the equatorial area (Fig. 5B).

Distribution. Huai Khayeng stream (Thong Pha Phum district, Kanchanaburi province).

Diagnosis. The larva of *E. khayengensis* (Fig. 9D) can be distinguished from that of other congeners by abdominal terga 2–9 without long acute median spine on posterior margin, but bearing long hair-like setae.

Habitat and biology. The larva of *E. khayengensis* inhabits tropical headwater streams approximately 210 m in alt. The streams range between 6–7 m in width and 10–11 cm in depth. The water temperature ranges between 22–25°C, pH between 6.35–7.15, total dissolved solids are between 27–34 mg/L, and conductivity is between 41–53 µS/cm. The larvae are found in eroded areas of streams where moderately flowing over cobble and sandy bottom.

Remarks. Braasch and Boonsoong (2010) described this species from Thailand based on nymphal specimens, and deposited them in the Zoological Museum, Kasetsart University (ZMKU), Bangkok. The adults of *E. khayengensis* are unknown.

***Epeorus (Belovius) unicornutus* Braasch, 2006**

http://species-id.net/wiki/Epeorus_unicornutus

Fig. 5F

Epeorus (Belovius) unicornutus Braasch, 2006: 80, 82, Figs 1–8. (orig.)

Larva. Braasch 2006b: 80, 82, Figs 1–8.

Adult. Unknown.

Eggs. Unknown.

Distribution. Nam Thob Ranger Station, Phu Luang Wildlife Sanctuary, Nam Thob stream (Loei province).

Diagnosis. The larva of *E. unicornutus* can be distinguished from that of other congeners by the combination of the following characters: abdominal terga 2–9 each with single, prominent, acute median spine and with a row of short spines on posterior margin, tergum 10 with short spines and hair-like setae on posterior margin.

Habitat and biology. Larvae of *E. unicornutus* are found in headwater streams shaded under tree canopies in mountainous areas (alt 330 m) where the streams are 10–12 m wide and 10–15 cm in depth. The water temperature ranges between 22–23°C, pH between 7.0–7.2, total dissolved solids range between 18–20 mg/L, and conductivity between 28–30 µS/cm. The larvae are found underneath stones in fast flowing reaches of the streams. The coarse mineral substrate consists of boulder (60%), cobble (30%), gravel and coarse sand (10%), and abundant fallen leaves. *E. unicornutus* is found under minimally disturbed conditions of Nam Thob streams, Loei province.

Remarks. Braasch (2006b) described this species based on larval specimens from River Indravati near Dalaghat 1,200 m, Nepal, Himalayas. In this study, this species were found from northern and northeastern parts of Thailand. This species is different from other known species of the genus *Epeorus* by abdominal terga 2-9 each with single, prominent, and acute median spine.

***Epeorus (Iron) martinus* Braasch & Soldán, 1984**

http://species-id.net/wiki/Epeorus_martinus

Iron martinus Braasch & Soldán, 1984: 113-114, Figs 35–44. (orig.)

Epeorus (Iron) martinus Braasch & Soldán, 1984 (comb.)

Larva. Braasch and Soldán 1984c: 113–114, Figs 35–44; Nguyen and Bae 2004a: 102–104, Figs 1–6.

Adult. Unknown.

Eggs. Unknown.

Distribution. Khun Kon Waterfall (Chiang Rai province).

Diagnosis. The larva of *E. martinus* can be distinguished by the following characteristics: pairs of moderately long acute submedian spines on the abdominal terga 1-9, large but narrow gill 1 forming a sucking disc and gill 7 being unfolded.

Habitat and biology. *E. martinus* larvae are found in mountain streams with a moderate current, at an elevation of 300–2800 m (Nguyen and Bae 2004a).

Remarks. Webb and McCafferty (2008) did not recognize the subgenera of *Epeorus* (e.g. *Belovius*, *Iron*). However, we hold on the validity of subgenus *Belovius* and *Iron* within genus *Epeorus* (Boonsoong and Braasch, 2010). Therefore, we propose *Iron martinus* Braasch & Soldán, 1984 = *Epeorus (Iron) martinus* Braasch & Soldán, 1984

***Epeorus (Iron) thailandensis* Braasch & Boonsoong, sp. n.**

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http://species-id.net/wiki/Epeorus_thailandensis

Figs 1C–E

Iron longitibius Nguyen & Bae, 2004 (questionable): 20–22, Figs 83–98.

Epeorus (Iron) thailandensis Braasch & Boonsoong sp. n.

Larva. Braasch and Boonsoong (2010) have described new species sub nom. “*Epeorus (Iron) longitibius* Nguyen & Bae, 2004 (questionable)”: 20–22 (Figs 83–98). The deposition of the female larva is in ZMKU (80% alcohol).

Adult. Unknown.

Eggs. Unknown.

Distribution. Region of Doi Inthanon (Chiang Mai province); alt 2000 m, III 1999; bottom sample (leg. R. Braasch).

Diagnosis. In contrast to the larva of *E. longitibius* with foretibiae $1.2 \times$ length of forefemora, *E. thailandensis* has foretibia of equal length; forefemur of new species is with a small femoral spot, *E. longitibius* without such one; the gills 2–6 are quadrangular and gill 7 has a fold in *E. thailandensis*, but in *E. longitibius* gills 2–6 are elongated and gill 7 unfolded.

Habitat and biology. The larvae of *E. thailandensis* live presumably in high mountain streams with high oxygen concentrations and a faster current where the substrate is mostly stony at an elevation of 2000 m.

Remarks. Boonsoong and Braasch (2010) misidentified this species as *Iron longitibius* Nguyen & Bae, 2004 (questionable). In this study, we have re-checked them and found, then we re-identified it as a new species, *Epeorus (Iron) thailandensis*. The new species is different from the larva of *Iron longitibius* by characters within length of foretibia, femoral spot, and gill shape of gills 2–7. In this observation, we propose as the new species.

***Epeorus (Epeorus) aculeatus* Braasch, 1990**

http://species-id.net/wiki/Epeorus_aculeatus

Fig. 1A

Epeorus aculeatus Braasch, 1990: 7–9, Figs 1–8. (orig.)

Epeorus (Epeorus) aculeatus Braasch, 1990 (comb.)

Larva. Braasch 1990: 7–9, Figs 1–8; Nguyen and Bae 2004a: 19–21, Figs 1–6.

Adult. Webb and McCafferty 2006: 65–68, M, Figs 1–5.

Eggs. Unknown.

Distribution. Mae Chaem district, Doi Inthanon NP (Chiang Mai province); Braasch (1990) recorded *E. aculeatus* from Doi Inthanon National Park, Chiang Mai province.

Diagnosis. The larva of *E. aculeatus* can be distinguished from that of other congeners by abdominal terga 2–9 (Fig. 1A) each bearing a pair of long, acute, submedian spines on its posterior margin, and with a median dark brown spot on femoral surface.

Habitat and biology. The larva of *E. aculeatus* occurs in headwater streams between 600–740 m alt in Thailand and high mountain streams between 1,400–2,800 m in Vietnam (Nguyen and Bae 2004a). The larvae are mostly found under rocks in fast flowing reaches of the streams. The substrate consists of mixed sand/gravel and larger stones such as boulders and cobble.

Remarks. Braasch (1990) described this species based on larval specimens. Then, Webb and McCafferty (2006) described the male imago of *E. aculeatus* based on reared Thai specimens from Doi Suthep NP, Chiangmai province. This species is different from other known species of the genus *Epeorus* by each bearing a pair of long, acute, submedian spines on its posterior margin.

***Epeorus (Epeorus) bifurcatus* Braasch & Soldán, 1979**

http://species-id.net/wiki/Epeorus_bifurcatus

Epeorus bifurcatus Braasch & Soldán, 1979: 266, 270, Figs 15–22. (orig.)

Epeorus (Epeorus) bifurcatus Braasch & Soldán, 1979 (comb.)

Larva. Braasch and Soldán 1979: 266, 270, Figs 15–22; Nguyen and Bae 2004a: 21–22, Figs 7–12.

Adult. Unknown.

Eggs. Unknown.

Distribution. Tak province, highway 1090, km 64.5, mountain creek, riffle and run habitats; limy, gravel; leaf packs, wood, secondary forest; 750 m asl, c 16°30'N, 99°00'E; 14.1.2009 (leg. Freitag).

Diagnosis. The larva of *E. bifurcatus* can be distinguished from that of its congeners by pairs of small submedian dorsal tubercles on tergites with acute spines and gill 1 larger than gill 3. In the Figs 7–8 of Nguyen and Bae (2004a) some characters (the femoral spot, the rim of hairs of the hind margin of head and pronotum) are not described. Furthermore, according to our material, the head of the type species is smoothly trapezoid without markings in anterior median half, however, the head is transversely ellipsoid with a broad dark band between its front and hind margins.

Habitat and biology. Nguyen and Bae (2004a) noted that the larva of *E. bifurcatus* occur in mountain streams ranging between 200–600 m. They were found on the underside of stones in fast flowing sections of the streams.

Remarks. Braasch and Soldán (1979) described this species based on larval specimens and original descriptions are written in German. Then, Nguyen and Bae (2004a) described the larva of *E. bifurcatus* in English based on specimens from northern Vietnam, near the holotype locality.

***Epeorus (Epeorus) inthanonensis* Braasch & Boonsoong, 2010**

http://species-id.net/wiki/Epeorus_inthanonensis

Figs 1H–J

Epeorus inthanonensis Braasch & Boonsoong, 2010: 17–19, Figs 69–82. (orig.)

Epeorus (Epeorus) inthanonensis Braasch & Boonsoong, 2010 (comb.)

Larva. Braasch and Boonsoong 2010: 17–19, Figs 69–82.

Adult. Unknown.

Eggs. Unknown.

Distribution. Doi Inthanon NP (Chiang Mai province).

Diagnosis. This species resembles *E. bifurcatus* however, the larva of *E. inthanonensis* has paired tubercles on the terga which are more rounded than in *E. bifurcatus*; they lack spines and gill 1 is smaller than gills 2–6.

Habitat and biology. Braasch and Boonsoong (2010) noted that the larva of *E. inthanonensis* was found in small mountain streams ranging between 800–2000 m.

Remarks. This species was described by Braasch and Boonsoong (2010). This species resembles *E. bifurcatus* however, the larva has paired tubercles on the terga which are more rounded than in *E. bifurcatus*.

Genus *Rhithrogena* Eaton, 1881

<http://species-id.net/wiki/Rhithrogena>

Figs 2A, 5B–D

Remarks. The genus *Rhithrogena* is the most diverse in the Holarctic, with numerous species also in the Palaearctic Asia. However, it seems to be under-represented in Southeast Asia. Braasch and Boonsoong (2009) described *R. siamensis* Braasch & Boonsoong, 2009 from northern Thailand, this species also occurs in the north-eastern and western parts of Thailand. Only two further species of the genus can be found in this area: *Rhithrogena parva* Ulmer, 1939 from Taiwan (Ulmer 1912) and *Rhithrogena diehliana* Braasch & Soldán, 1986 from Sumatra (Braasch and Soldán 1986c).

Rhithrogena (Tumungula) siamensis Braasch & Boonsoong, 2009

http://species-id.net/wiki/Rhithrogena_siamensis

Figs 2A, 5C–D

Rhithrogena (Tumungula) siamensis Braasch & Boonsoong, 2009: 39–43, Figs 32–47. (orig.)

Larva. Braasch and Boonsoong 2009: 39–43, Figs 32–47.

Adult. Braasch and Boonsoong 2009: 38–39, M, Figs 19–30; F, Fig. 31.

Eggs. General shape ovoid. One of the poles terminates with large knob-terminated coiled threads (KCTs) (Fig. 5C), the whole chorion is covered with uniform granules and scattered with small loose KCTs, with a large micropyle on the equatorial plane (Fig. 5D).

Distribution. Mae Hong Son province, Chiang Mai province, Chiang Rai province, Loei province.

Diagnosis. The larva of *R. siamensis* resembles *Rhithrogena (Tumungula) unica* Zhou and Peters, 2004 but differs in mouthparts structure and gill 1, with *R. siamensis* being pointed-crenulate and having longer plica which are more bluntly rounded, whereas that of *R. (T.) unica* has a few angular crenulations and a shorter, more strongly rounded plica.

Habitat and biology. *Rhithrogena siamensis* larvae cling to rock surfaces in medium- to fast-flowing water. Collections over most of the year revealed that the flight

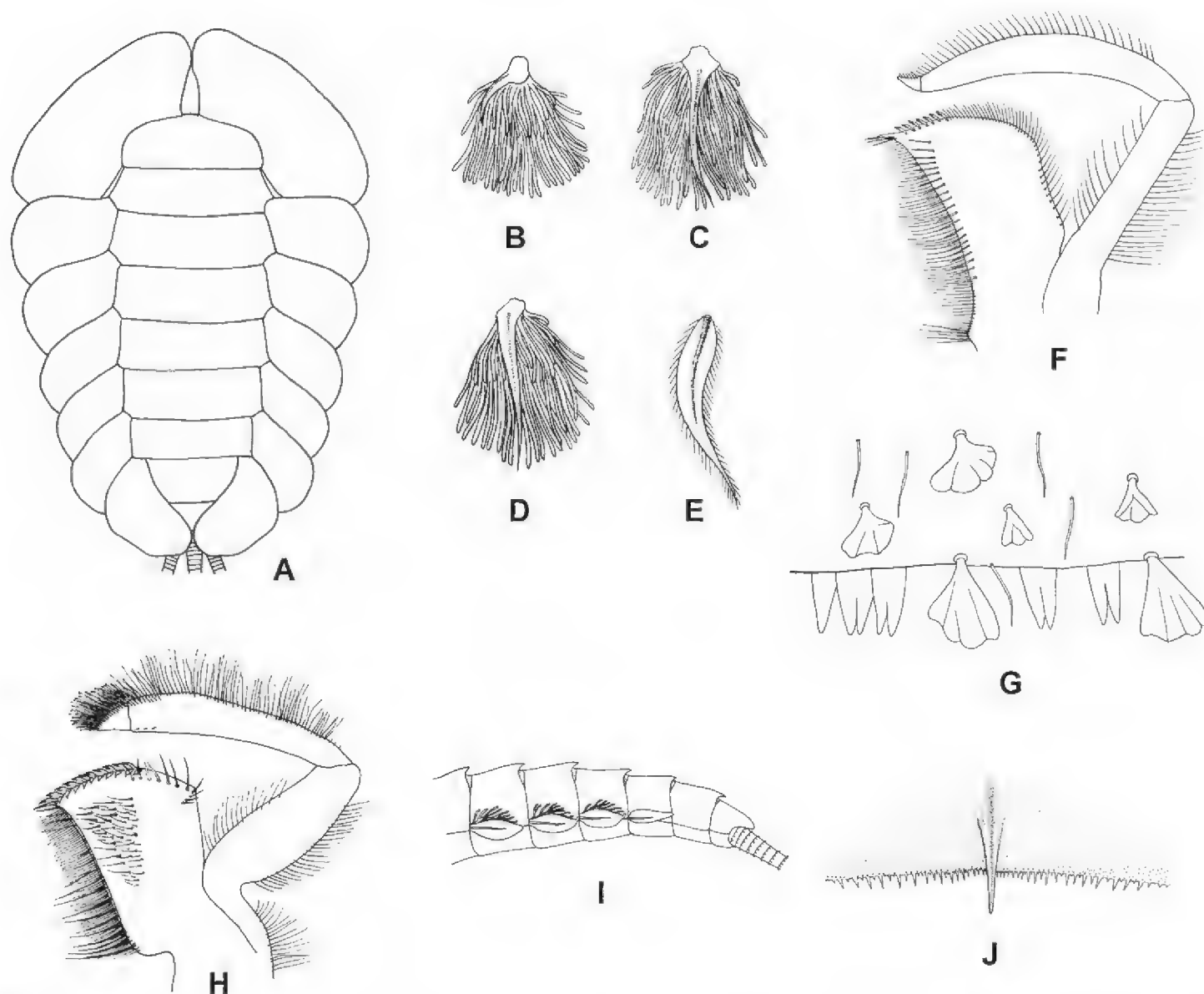


Figure 2. **A** Ventral view of abdomen of *R. siamensis* Braasch & Boonsoong, 2009 **B–E** lamellae of gills 1 (**B**), 3 (**C**), 5 (**D**) and 7 (**E**) of *T. maxillaris* Braasch & Soldán, 1988 **F** ventral view of left maxilla of *T. maxillaris* Braasch & Soldán, 1988 **G** bristles on dorsal face of abdominal terga of *T. maxillaris* Braasch & Soldán, 1988 **H** ventral view of left maxilla of *C. langensis* Braasch & Boonsoong, 2010 **I–J** abdominal terga (**I**) and tergum VII (**J**) of *N. baei* Braasch & Boonsoong, 2009.

season at altitudes of 600 m was mainly during March/April, just before the beginning of the monsoon rains in May.

Remarks. Only one species of *Rhithrogena* was identified in our study as being distributed throughout Thailand. They live in a rapid current of stream.

Genus *Trichogenia* Braasch & Soldán, 1988

<http://species-id.net/wiki/Trichogenia>

Figs 2B–G

Remarks. The Southeast Asian genus *Trichogenia* was established by Braasch and Soldán (1988) from Vietnam. Four species of *Trichogenia* are present in the Oriental region (Webb et al. 2006). Only one species, so far, is found in northern and north-eastern Thai streams.

***Trichogenia maxillaris* Braasch & Soldán, 1988**

http://species-id.net/wiki/Trichogenia_maxillaris

Figs 2B–G

Trichogenia maxillaris Braasch & Soldán, 1988: 119–124, Figs 1–13. (orig.)

Heptagenia maxillaris Kluge, 2004: 173. (comb.)

Larva. Braasch and Soldán 1988: 119–124, Figs 1–13.

Adult. Unknown.

Eggs. Unknown.

Distribution. Doi Suthep, Chiang Mai province; Loei province; Soppong, Mae Hong Son province.

Diagnosis. *Trichogenia maxillaris* can be differentiated from congeners by the following combination of characteristics: gill lamellae 2–7, long, narrow and sharply pointed; base of outer canines of mandibles without dense lateral brush of setae; supra-coxal sclerites short. The other *Trichogenia* species have gill lamellae 5–7 rounded with a pointed apex, base of outer canines of mandibles with dense lateral brush of setae, and supracoxal sclerites long and pointed.

Habitat and biology. *Trichogenia maxillaris* larvae occur in small mountain streams. To date, only a few *Trichogenia* specimens have been collected in Thai streams. This species appears to be a sensitive indicator because larvae were found exclusively in forest stream areas.

Remarks. Only one species of *Trichogenia* (*T. maxillaries*) was reported from Thailand. The larva of this species was described by Braasch and Soldán (1988). The adults are unknown.

Genus *Notacanthurus* Tshernova, 1974

<http://species-id.net/wiki/Notacanthurus>

Figs 2I–J, 6A–B

Remarks. Three species of *Notacanthurus* are described from the Himalayas (Braasch 1980, 1986). The Thai species *Notacanthurus baei* Braasch & Boonsoong, 2009 was collected and described from the northern part of country.

***Notacanthurus baei* Braasch & Boonsoong, 2009**

http://species-id.net/wiki/Notacanthurus_baei

Figs 2I–J, 6A–B

Notacanthurus baei Braasch & Boonsoong, 2009: 34–38, Figs 1–18. (orig.)

Larva. Braasch and Boonsoong 2009: 34–38, Figs 1–18.

Adult. Unknown. Its prospective penis (Fig. 14, Braasch 1986) is quite unlike the bilobed penes of the Himalayan *Notocanthurus* (Figs 4-8, Braasch 1986).

Eggs. Chorionic pattern of geometrically arranged small KCTs covering the entire egg surface (Fig. 6A) and interspersed among crenulated granules, folded surface of the chorion, many microgranules densely scattered all over the surface of the chorion, large micropyles on equatorial plane (Fig. 6B).

Distribution. Mae Hong Son province, Mae Chaem district, Doi Inthanon NP, Doi Suthep NP (Chiang Mai province)

Diagnosis. Larvae of *N. baei* are easily identified by having a dorsal median abdominal ridge on tergites 1-9 and denticles on the claws. Larvae of the Indian species *Notocanthurus edentatus* Braasch, 1986 have no dorsal ridges on the abdomen (Braasch 1986); however, all Himalayan species of *Notacanthurus* key out by the absence of denticles on the claws. Its prospective penis (Fig. 14, Braasch 1986) is quite unlike the bilobed penes of the Himalayan *Nothacanthurus* (Figs 4-8, Braasch 1986)" and is expected to be a simple, not bilobed, penis in the male imago.

Habitat and biology. *Nothacanthurus baei* larvae inhabit small streams and brooks. Larvae were usually found together with those of *Asionurus* species.

Remarks. Braasch and Boonsoong (2009) described only one species of *Nothacanthurus* from Thailand. The adults of *Nothacanthurus baei* are unknown.

Genus *Thalerosphyrus* Eaton, 1881

<http://species-id.net/wiki/Thalerosphyrus>

Figs 3B-D, 6C-D

Remarks. *Thalerosphyrus* occurs from China through Southeast Asia to India. This genus is originally described from tropical Southeast Asia. *Thalerosphyrus sinuosus* Navás, 1933 seems to be widely distributed in Thailand and adjacent countries (Nguyen and Bae 2004b). Larvae of *Thalerosphyrus* are usually the dominant heptageniids in Thai streams as well as those of *Afronurus*.

Thalerosphyrus sinuosus Navás, 1933

http://species-id.net/wiki/Thalerosphyrus_sinuosus

Figs 3B-D, 6C-D, 9F

Thalerosphyrus sinuosus Navás, 1933: 70, F, Fig. 80. (orig.)

Larva. Braasch and Soldán 1984b: 203-205 (sub name *Thalerosphyrus siamensis* Dang, 1967, Figs 5-20v, 26)

Adult. Navás 1933: 70, F, fig. 80; Ulmer 1939: 551-555, M&F, Figs 118-128; Braasch and Soldán 1984b: 201-206, Figs 1-8, M, 25.

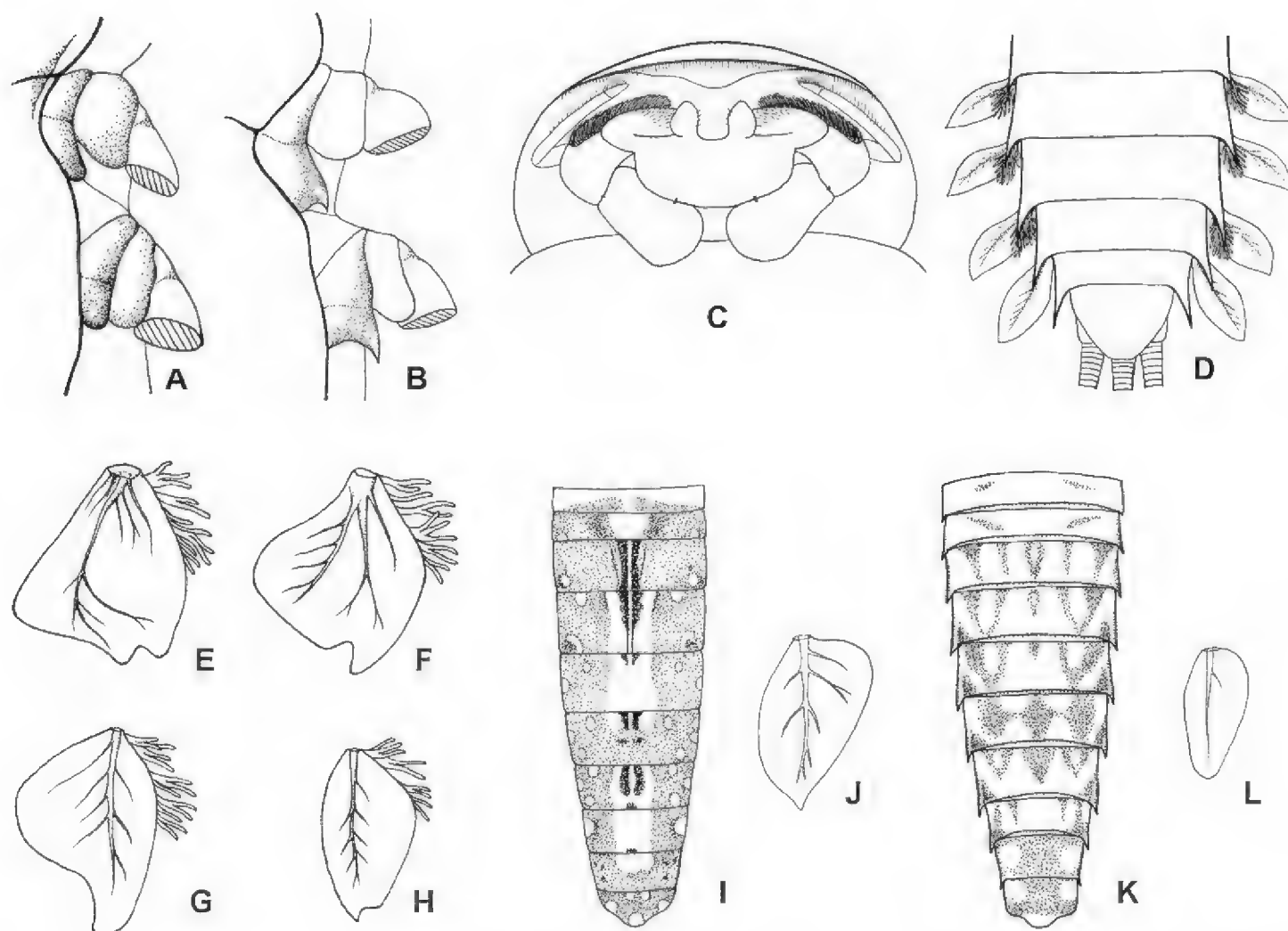


Figure 3. **A** Right side of thorax of *A. namnaoensis* Braasch & Boonsoong, 2010 **B–D** right side of thorax (**B**), ventral view of head capsule (**C**) and ventral view of posterior abdomen (**D**) of *T. sinuosus* Navás, 1933 **E–H** lamella of gills 3 (**E**), 4 (**F**), 5 (**G**), 6 (**H**) of *C. (Siamoneuria) kovaci* Braasch, 2006 **I–J** dorsal view of abdomen (**I**), lamella of gills 7 (**J**) of *C. thienemanni* Ulmer, 1939 **K–L** dorsal view of abdomen (**K**), lamella of gills 7 (**L**) of *C. langensis* Braasch & Boonsoong, 2010.

Eggs. KCTs randomly scattered laterally and concentrated at both poles, although larger and numerous at the pole (Fig. 6C). Rounded tubercles are scattered all over the surface of the chorion (Fig. 6D). Five – six micropyles located on equatorial plane.

Distribution. Widely distributed in many parts of Thai streams.

Diagnosis. The combination of having a distinctly thickened anterior margin of the head capsule, long posterolateral spines on the abdomen, acutely pointed supracoxal spurs, and well-developed lamellae on gills 1 will distinguish *Thalerosphyrus* from other Ecdyonurinae genera. Within *Thalerosphyrus* is a ‘*sinuosus*’ group of species with larvae having the above-mentioned combination, having in both sexes of adults “costal and subcostal fields with two indistinct umbra-brown spots, the first at the beginning of pterostigmatic region, the second directly to the wing tip” (Navás 1933) and a ‘*determinatus*’ group, having larvae with short posterolateral spines; however, both sexes of adults have umbra-brown tinged costal and subcostal fields on forewings. In general, the species differentiation in the genus (*T. ‘sinuosus’* group) is unsatisfying and requires verification. The larva of *T. sinuosus* can be differentiated by the combination of the following characters: gill 3 of rounded shape is much less wide than that of *T. vietnamensis* (Dang, 1967)

and while in *T. flowersi* (Venkataraman and Sivaramakrishnan, 1987) the inner side of gill 1 has a straight margin, that of *T. vietnamensis* (= *T. sinuosus*?) is slightly concave.

Habitat and biology. *T. sinuosus* larvae (Fig. 9F) are one of the most widespread mayfly species in Thailand. The larvae are found underneath stones in slow-flowing reaches of streams (water velocity approximately 3-7 cm/sec, water depth ranges between 7–17 cm). The larvae cling to submerged boulders and cobbles. Because they feed by grazing on diatoms, algae and detritus on stream rocks, they prefer rocky substrates in fairly clear to silty sediments.

Remarks. Only one species of *Thalerosphyrus* (*T. sinuosus*) was identified from Thailand and this species widely distributed in Thai streams. The larva and adults of this species were adequately described by Braasch and Soldán (1984b) and Navás (1933).

Genus *Compsoneturia* Eaton, 1881

<http://species-id.net/wiki/Compsoneturia>

Figs 2H, 3E–L, 7A–B, 9C

Remarks. The heptageniid mayfly genus *Compsoneturia* was reviewed by Webb et al. (2006). Eleven species were revised from Afro-tropical and Oriental regions. *Compsoneturia* larvae were found abundantly in lowland rivers on mainland Southeast Asia. There are three species of *Compsoneturia* mayflies reported from Thailand (Braasch 1990; Braasch 2006a; Braasch and Boonsoong 2010). *Compsoneturia* larvae occur among submerged vascular plants or roots.

Compsoneturia thienemanni Ulmer, 1939

http://species-id.net/wiki/Compsoneturia_thienemanni

Figs 3I–J, 7A–B, 9C

Compsoneturia thienemanni Ulmer, 1939: 672, Figs 440–448, 449–454. (orig.)

Compsoneturia thienemanni Braasch and Soldán, 1986b: 46. (comb.)

Thalerosphyrus thienemanni Wang and McCafferty, 2004: 17. (comb.)

Larva. Ulmer 1939: 672, Figs 440–448, 449–454; Braasch and Soldán 1986b: 42–46, Figs 14.1–14.14.

Adult. Ulmer 1939: 564, M, Figs 145–149, 152; F, 151; Fs, 150; Braasch and Soldán 1986b: 42–44, M, Figs 5-9.

Eggs. Chorionic surface characterized by granular matrix, large KCTs randomly scattered on entire egg surface (Fig. 7A), small micropyles visible on equatorial plane (Fig. 7B).

Distribution. Mae Hong Son province, Chiang Mai province, Trat province.

Diagnosis. *Compsoneturia thienemanni* is recognised by having gills 2-6 without emarginations and gill 7 leaf-like and pointed apically; pale dots and marks on abdomen as shown in Fig. 3I.

Habitat and biology. *Compsoeuria thienemanni* larvae (Fig. 9C) are found abundantly in the large rivers at lower altitudes where it is encountered clinging to floating submerged water plants. A few male specimens of *C. thienemanni* were found in the mountainous region of Mae Hong Son province.

Remarks. The larva and adults of this species were described by Ulmer (1939) and Braasch and Soldán (1986b). The larvae of this species are found abundantly in the low-gradient streams and large rivers in Thailand.

***Compsoeuria langensis* Braasch & Boonsoong, 2010**

http://species-id.net/wiki/Compsoeuria_langensis

Figs 2H, 3K–L

Compsoeuria langensis Braasch & Boonsoong, 2010: 9–11, Figs 31–45. (orig.)

Larva. Braasch and Boonsoong 2010: 9–11, Figs 31–45.

Adult. Braasch and Boonsoong 2010: 7–9, M, Figs 19, 21–25, 27–30; F, Figs 20, 26.

Eggs. Unknown.

Distribution. Nam Lang River, Soppong (Mae Hong Son province).

Diagnosis. Larva without emarginations on gills 2–6, gill 7 lanceolate and rounded apically, pale dots and marks on abdomen as on Fig. 3K.

Habitat and biology. Both *C. thienemanni* and *C. langensis* larvae are mainly found attached to floating water plants or thick pads of green algae.

Remarks. Braasch and Boonsoong (2010) described this species from Thailand based on larval and imaginal specimens. The larva of this species is different from other known species by gills 2–6 without emarginations, gill 7 lanceolate and rounded apically.

***Compsoeuria (Siamoneuria) kovaci* Braasch, 2006**

http://species-id.net/wiki/Compsoeuria_kovaci

Figs 3E–H

Compsoeuria (Siamoneuria) kovaci Braasch, 2006: 50–51, Figs 9–21. (orig.)

Remarks. A brief comment on the appropriate placement of *C. (S.) kovaci* in Braasch and Boonsoong (2010) is required. Larval diagnosis of *Compsoeuria (Siamoneuria)* is in contradiction to that of *Compsoeuria*, namely in lacking the combination of long, sharply pointed supracoxal spurs, black spotting on the head capsule and femora, and narrow, apically pointed glossae. *Siamoneuria* cannot belong in the genus *Compsoeuria* but probably deserves its own status; it appears to be a morphospecies whose characters are not in accordance with other known genera. For a final definition, important missing details of mouthparts and eggs should be included. For now, we see it as a

species as "INCERTAE SEDIS" (Braasch and Boonsoong 2010). So, further studies and more specimens are needed to clear taxonomic of this species.

Larva. Braasch 2006a: 50–51, Figs 9–21.

Adult. Braasch 2006a: 49–51, M, Figs 1–8.

Eggs. Unknown.

Distribution. Nam Lang river, Soppong, Mae Hong Son province,

Diagnosis. Larva is conspicuous due to emarginations on gills 2–6, gill 7 being narrowly lanceolate, the head without markings, and the body with paired paramedian spots on tergites 5–8, large median spot on 9, and three distantly arranged small spots at anterior margin of tergite 10.

Habitat and biology. The habitat of the single larva found was submerged roots of a tree standing at the river bank.

Genus *Asionurus* Braasch & Soldán, 1986

<http://species-id.net/wiki/Asionurus>

Figs 4A–B, 7C–D, 9B

Remarks. Three species of *Asionurus* mayflies have been reported from the Oriental region (Braasch 2011; Braasch and Soldán 1986a; Braasch and Soldán 1986b). Only *A. primus* Braasch & Soldán, 1986 was collected and reported from northern Thailand. The identity of Vietnamese specimens of *A. primus* (Braasch and Soldán 1986a) with those of northern Thailand (Sangpradub et al. 2002) is probable but needs confirmation by reared males from Vietnam.

***Asionurus primus* Braasch & Soldán, 1986**

http://species-id.net/wiki/Asionurus_primus

Figs 4A–B, 7C–D, 9B

Asionurus primus Braasch & Soldán, 1986a: 155–158, Figs 1–13. (orig.)

Larva. Braasch and Soldán 1986a: 155–158, Figs 1–13.

Adult. Braasch and Boonsoong 2010: 5–7, M, Figs 14–17; F, Fig. 18.

Eggs. General shape ovoid, both poles with large KCTs densely arranged (Fig. 7C), many microgranules densely scattered all over the surface of the chorion, macrogranules on equatorial plane (Fig. 7D), border well-defined by a thickened rim beset with tubercles, 5–6 micropyles on equatorial plane.

Distribution. Chaiyaphum province, Mae Hong Son province, Chiang Mai province.

Diagnosis. *A. primus* differs from *A. ulmeri* (Braasch and Soldán 1986a) by shorter and more pointed wings of hypopharynx and gill 7 with bulging anterior portion and acutely shaped apically. In *A. ulmeri* the wings of hypopharynx are longer and have rounded ends whereas gill 7 is narrow and long and hardly extended anteriorly.

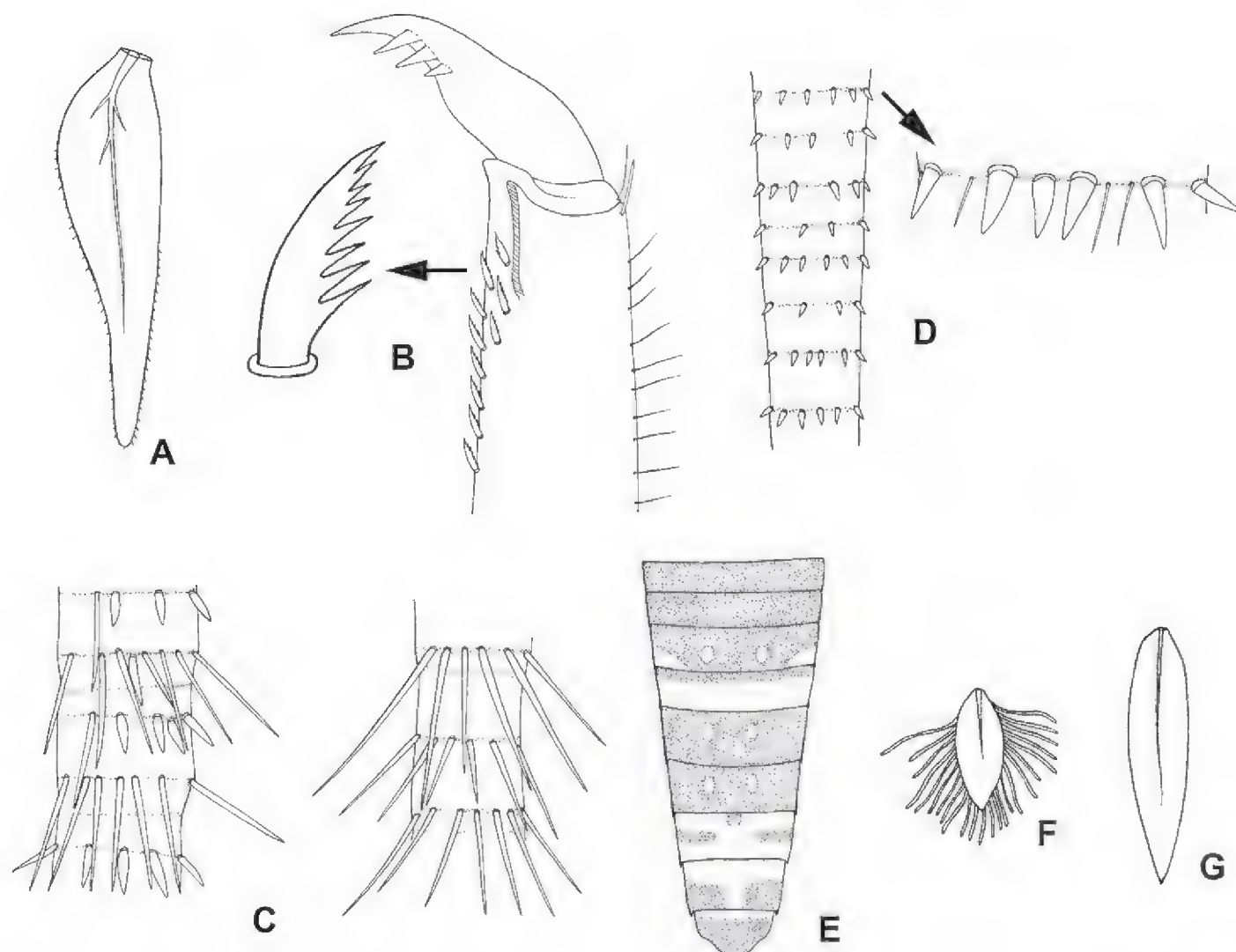


Figure 4. **A–B** Lamella of gills 7 (**A**) and setae on inner surface of hind tarsi (**B**) of *A. primus* Braasch & Soldán, 1986 **C** bristles on cerci of *R. tonkinensis* Soldán & Braasch, 1986 **D** bristles on cerci of *A. nam-naoensis* Braasch & Boonsoong, 2010 **E** dorsal view of abdomen of *A. rubromaculatus* You, Wu, Gui & Hsu, 1981 **F** lamella of gills 1 of *A. gilliesiana* Braasch, 1990 **G** lamella of gills 7 of *A. rainulfiana* Braasch, 1990.

Habitat and biology. *A. primus* larvae (Fig. 9B) are often the most abundant in small mountain streams of Thailand. Larvae live beneath rocks and debris. They were found together mostly with those of *Notacanthurus baei*. Larval habitat preference is similar to that of larvae of *N. baei*.

Remarks. Only one species of *Asionurus* (*A. primus*) was identified from Thailand. The larva and adults of this species was described by Braasch and Soldán (1986a) and Braasch and Boonsoong (2010). The larva of this species found in small mountain streams of Thailand.

Genus *Rhithrogeniella* Ulmer, 1939

<http://species-id.net/wiki/Rhithrogeniella>

Figs 4C, 8A–B, 9E

Remarks. Genus *Rhithrogeniella* is unique in having scaled caudal filaments with special arrangements of stout bristles and finer setae in the proximal portion; distal portion segments bear longer, stiffer setae and at articulations short bristles alternate with fine

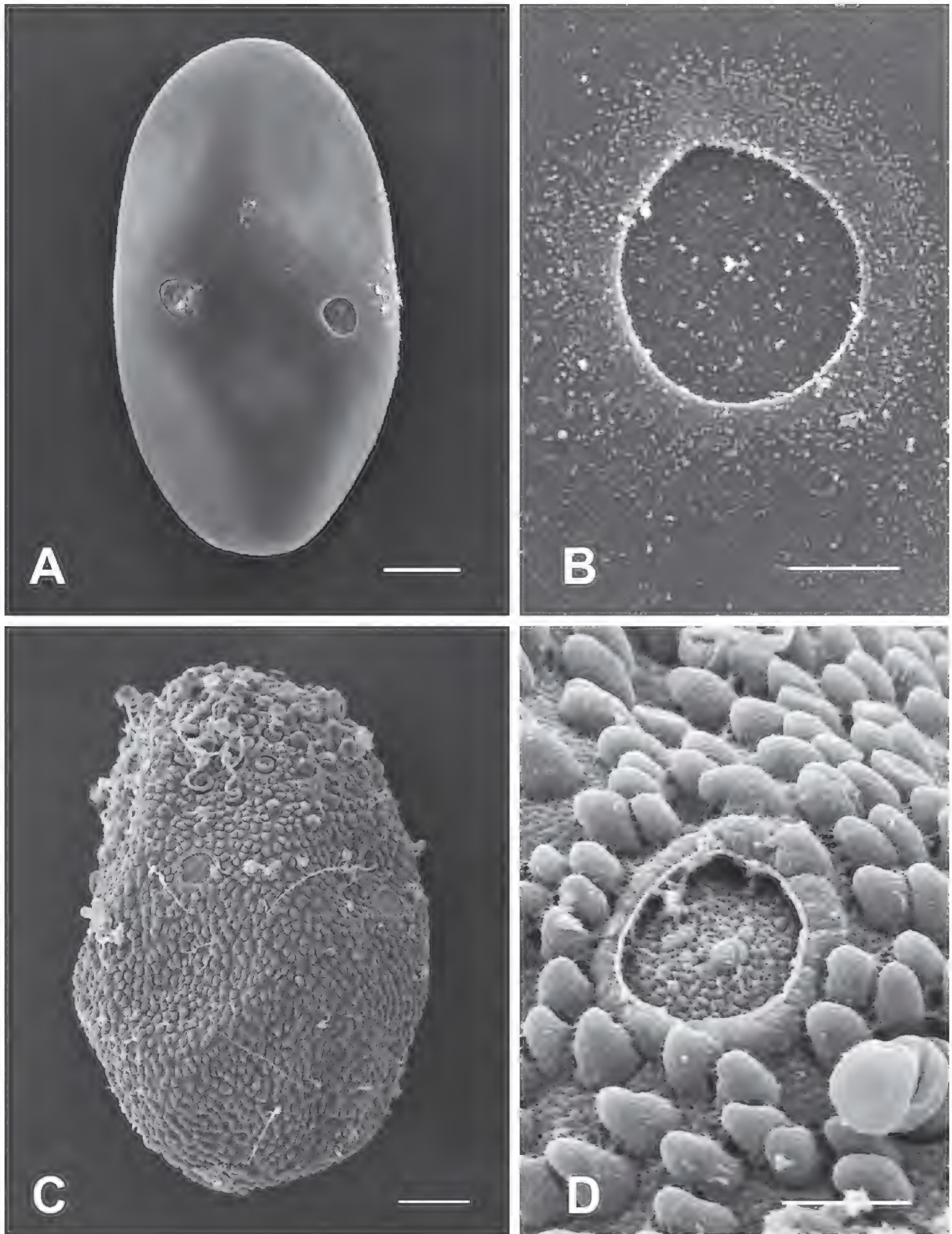


Figure 5. **A–B** General outline (**A**) and micropyle (**B**) of the egg of *E. khayengensis* Boonsoong & Braasch, 2010 **C–D** General outline (**C**) and micropyle (**D**) of the egg of *R. siamensis* Braasch & Boonsoong, 2009. Scale bars 20 μm for **A** and **C**; 5 μm for **B** and **D**.

setae. These characters are similarly expressed in several *Nixe* spp. from Taiwan (Kang and Yang 1994). In view of the similarity in egg structure *Rhithrogeniella* is recently often identified as *Nixe* Flowers, 1980. However, Ulmer(1939) published *Rhithrogeniella ornata* from Sundaland which clearly has priority over *Nixe* Flowers, 1980.

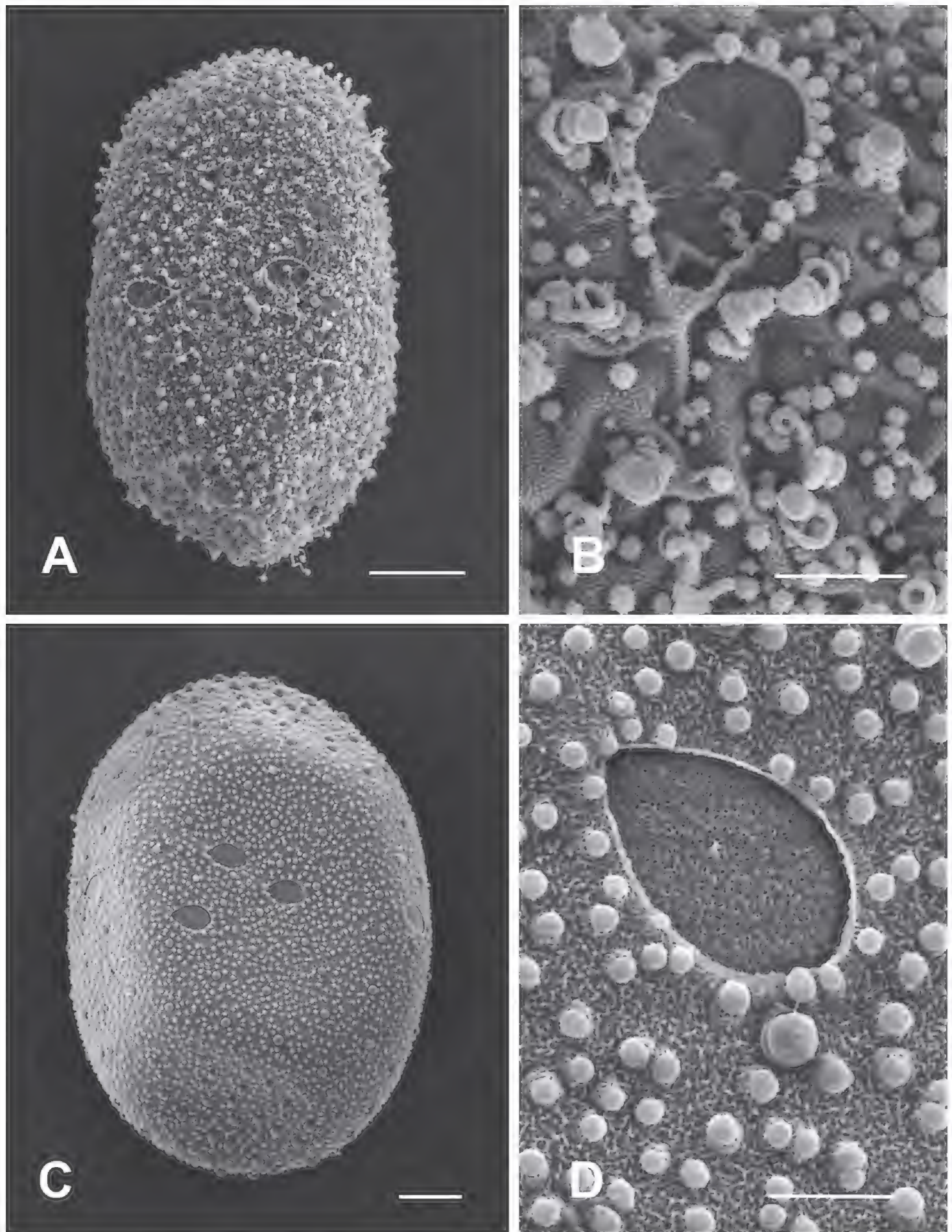


Figure 6. A–B General outline (**A**) and micropyle (**B**) of the egg of *N. baei* Braasch & Boonsoong, 2009
C–D General outline (**C**) and micropyle (**D**) of the egg of *T. sinuosus* Navás, 1933. Scale bars 20 μm for **A** and **C**; 5 μm for **B** and **D**.

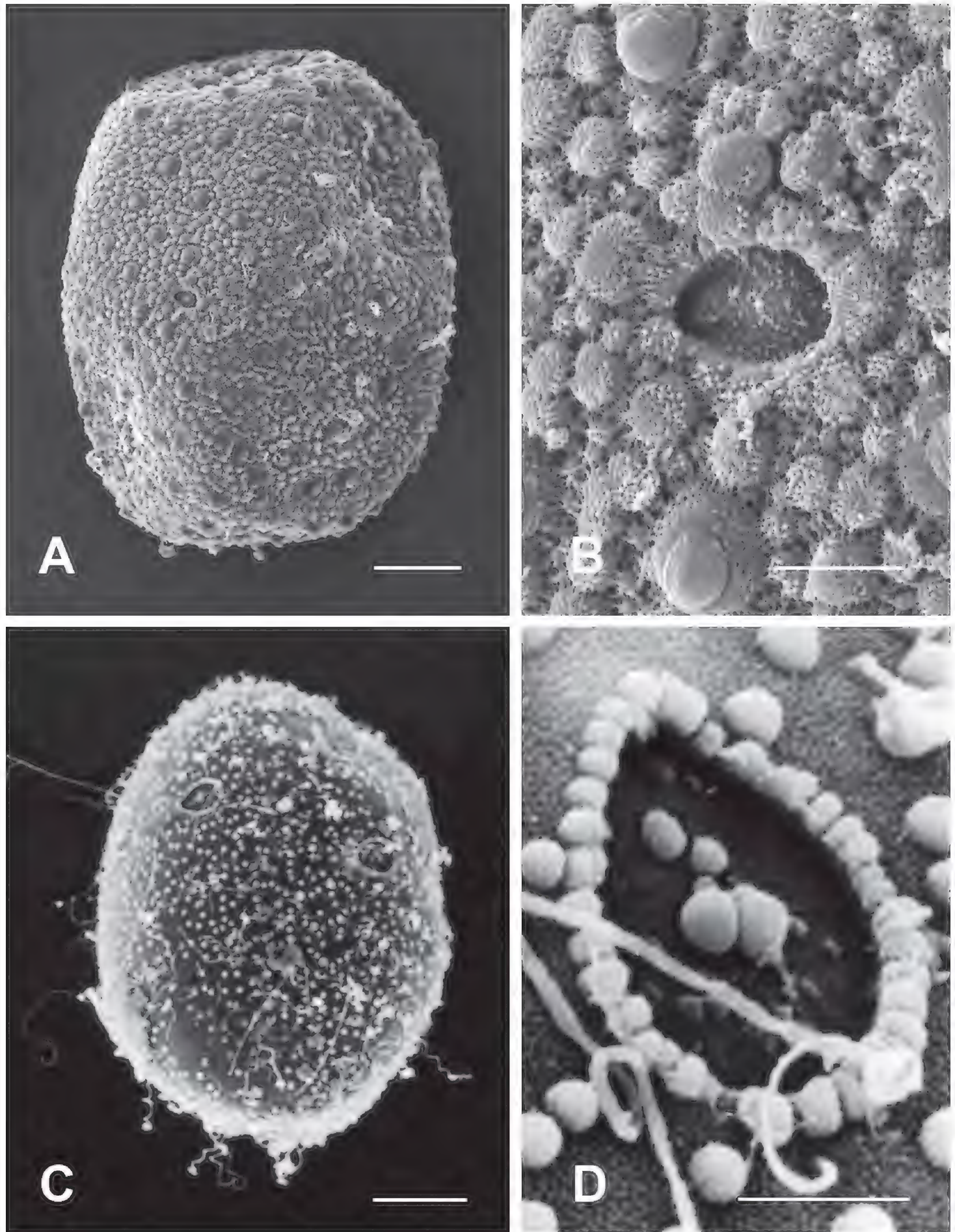


Figure 7. **A–B** General outline (**A**) and micropyle (**B**) of the egg of *C. thienemanni* Ulmer, 1939
C–D General outline (**C**) and micropyle (**D**) of the egg of *A. primus* Braasch & Soldán, 1986. Scale bars 20 μm for **A** and **C**; 5 μm for **B** and **D**.

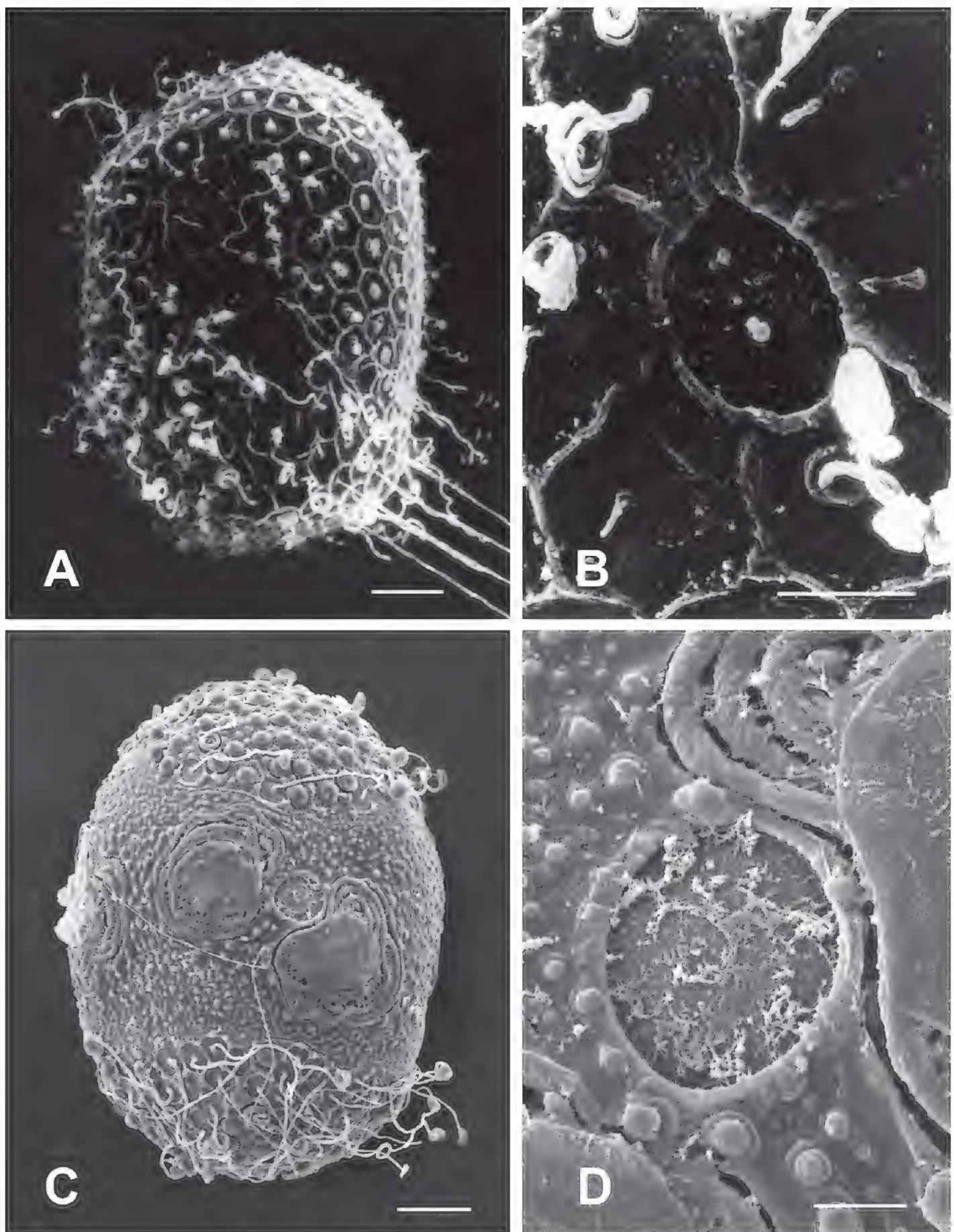


Figure 8. A–B General outline (**A**) and micropyle (**B**) of the egg of *R. tonkinensis* Soldán & Braasch, 1986 **C–D** General outline (**C**) and micropyle (**D**) of the egg of *A. namnaoensis* Braasch & Boonsoong, 2010. Scale bars 20 μm for **A** and **C**; 5 μm for **B** and **D**.

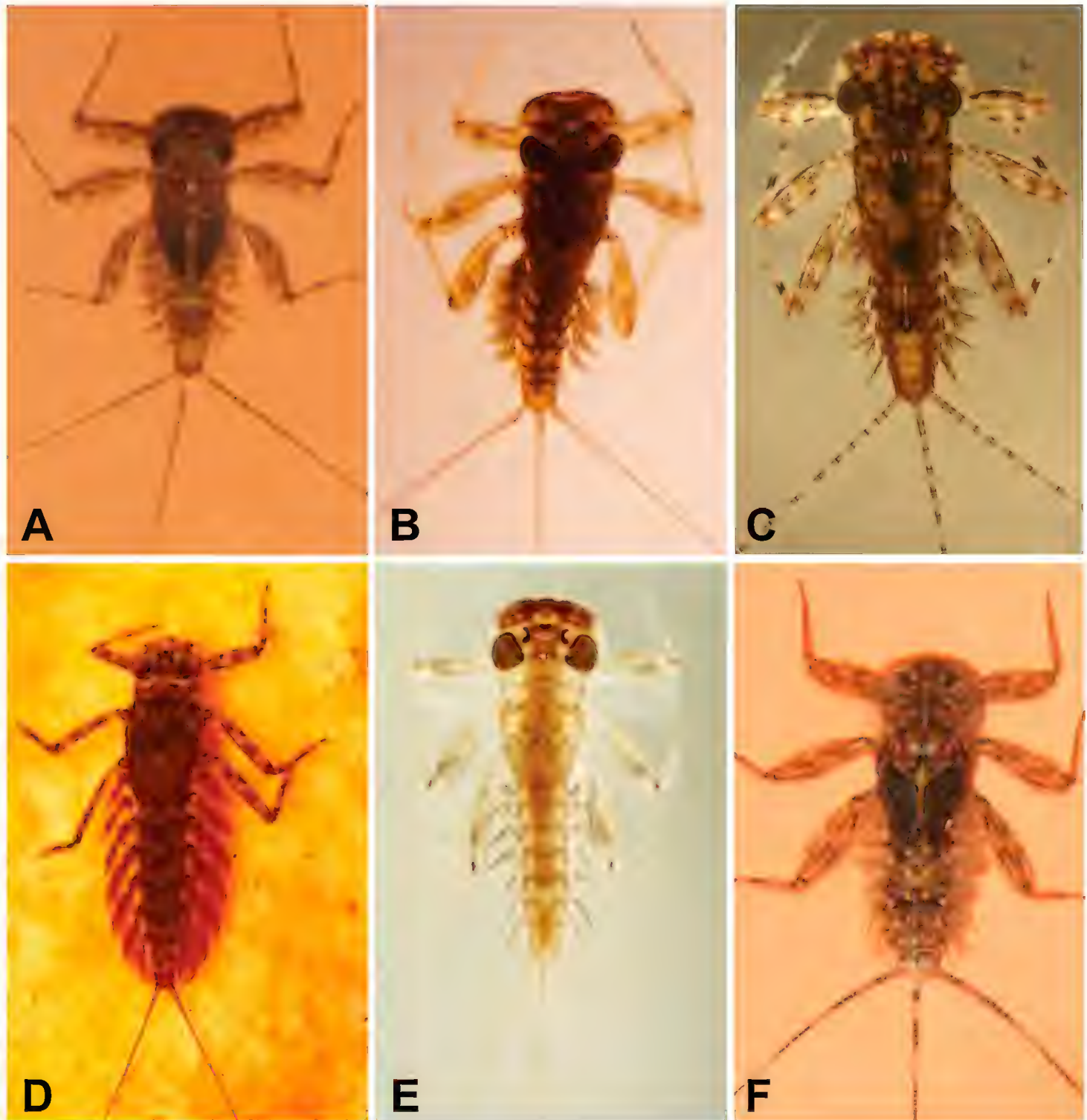


Figure 9. **A** Habitus of *A. namnaoensis* Braasch & Boonsoong, 2010 **B** habitus of *A. primus* Braasch & Soldán, 1986 **C** habitus of *C. thienemanni* Ulmer, 1939 **D** habitus of *E. khayengensis* Boonsoong & Braasch, 2010 **E** habitus of *R. tonkinensis* Soldán & Braasch, 1986 **F** habitus of *T. sinuosus* Navás, 1933.

***Rhithrogeniella ornata* Ulmer, 1939**

http://species-id.net/wiki/Rhithrogeniella_ornata

Rhithrogeniella ornata Ulmer, 1939: 575–576, Figs 165–174. (orig.)

Adult. Ulmer 1939: 575–576, M, Figs 165–166, 169; Ms, fig. 170, 173–174; F, Figs 171–172; Fs, Figs 167–168.

***Rhithrogeniella tonkinensis* Soldán & Braasch, 1986**

http://species-id.net/wiki/Rhithrogeniella_tonkinensis

Figs 4C, 8A–B, 9E

Rhithrogeniella tonkinensis Soldán & Braasch, 1986: 203–210, Figs 1–18. (orig.)

Larva. Soldán and Braasch 1986: 203–210, Figs 1–18.

Adult. Soldán and Braasch 1986: 203 (F), 206, 210 (Ms, Figs 19–22); Braasch 1990: 11–12, M, Figs 17.1–17.4.

Eggs. Egg ovoid, chorionic surface with mesh-like reticular ridges of a hexagonal structure, evenly covered with KCTs (Fig. 8A), micropyle slightly oval with inconspicuous marginal rim, 1–2 small micropyles visible on the equatorial area (Fig. 8B).

Distribution. Chiang Mai province, Chaiyaphum province.

Diagnosis. The larvae of *R. tonkinensis* can be distinguished from those of other genera of Heptageniidae by the following combination of characters: the head is approximately as broad as the pronotum, without a median emargination and marginal bristles and by the presence of interfacing setae on the caudal filaments (Soldán and Braasch 1986). The latter are provided at rings with rather stout spines regularly alternating with fine setae. Segments of filaments are “scaled”. Larvae of the other South-east Asian species *Rhithrogeniella ornata* Ulmer, 1939 are unknown.

Habitat and biology. Larvae of *R. tonkinensis* (Fig. 9E) occur in relative deep waters (30–40 cm) with slow currents and smaller stones or coarse sand on the bottom. Larvae are good swimmers, but prefer to remain attached to the stone surface rather than swimming (Soldán and Braasch 1986).

Remarks. The larva and adults of *R. tonkinensis* were adequately described by Soldán and Braasch (1986). Only *R. tonkinensis* found in relative deep waters with slow currents of Thai streams.

Genus *Afronurus* Lestage, 1924

<http://species-id.net/wiki/Afronurus>

Figs 3A, 4D–G, 8C–D, 9A

Remarks. The synonymization of *Cinygmmina* with *Afronurus* is recognized by Wang and McCafferty (2004), Kluge (2004), and Braasch and Freitag (2008). The genus *Afronurus* includes at least 43 species from the Oriental region (Braasch 1987, 1990, 2005, 2011; Braasch and Boonsoong 2010, Braasch and Soldán 1984a, 1987, Flowers and Pescador 1984, Braasch and Jacobus 2011, Kang and Yang 1994, Kimmins 1937, Nguyen and Bae 2003, Venkataraman and Sivaramakrishnan 1989, Zhou and Zheng 2003). It indicates the complicated situation in determining species of *Afronurus* in the Oriental; in Southeast Asia many species are known only by larvae, or described as adults with affiliation of larvae from the same locality; the rearing of

species and genetic investigations will be the aim of a future research. *Afronurus* larvae are usually the dominant heptageniid benthic macro-invertebrates in Thai streams. In this study, we propose five described species of the genus *Cinygmina* Kimmins, 1937 = *Afronurus* Lestage, 1924.

***Afronurus cervina* Braasch & Soldán, 1984**

http://species-id.net/wiki/Afronurus_cervina

Cinygmina cervina Braasch & Soldán, 1984: 196–197, 199, Figs 17–31. (orig.)

Afronurus cervina Braasch & Soldán, 1984 (comb.)

Larva. Braasch and Soldán 1984a: 196–197, 199, Figs 17–31, Vietnam; no record in Thailand.

Adult. Braasch and Soldán 1984a: Vietnam; 196–197, 199, M, Figs 14–16; Braasch 1990: 8, Fs & Ms, Thailand.

Eggs. Unknown.

Distribution. Ban Nam Tok (Chiang Rai province).

Diagnosis. Braasch (1990) reported this species based on male, female and sub-imago male and female specimens, and the head of a presumed larva of *A. cervina* without markings; gill 1 somewhat upturned, narrowly banana-shaped (Figs 17–18, Braasch and Soldán 1984).

Habitat and biology. This species is found to be an inhabitant of fast flowing rivers in Vietnam.

Remarks. The larva and adults of *A. cervina* were described by Braasch and Soldán (1984a). Only adults of *A. cervina* found in Thailand. But, the larva of this species is not found in Thai streams.

***Afronurus dama* Braasch & Soldán, 1987**

http://species-id.net/wiki/Afronurus_dama

Cinygmina dama Braasch & Soldán, 1987: 125, Figs 7.1–7.4. (orig.)

Afronurus dama Braasch & Soldán, 1987 (comb.)

Larva. Braasch and Soldán, 1987: Vietnam; 125, Figs 7.1–7.4.

Adult. Braasch and Soldán 1987: 123, 125, 126, M, Figs 8.1–8.3; Braasch 1990: 8 (reported 2 M and 1 F from Thailand).

Eggs. Unknown.

Distribution. Nam Tok Ban Du (Chiang Rai province).

Diagnosis. Head with blurred spots at forward margin; gill 1 up-turned banana-shape, 3 smoothly triangular gills with obliquely attached projection.

Habitat and biology. The larvae of *A. dama* were found in streams of Tam Dao, Song Dan, Vinh Puh province, Vietnam.

Remarks. Only adults of *A. dama* were reported from Thailand (Braasch 1990). The larva and adults of *A. dama* were described by Braasch and Soldán (1987).

***Afronurus gilliesiana* Braasch, 1990**

http://species-id.net/wiki/Afronurus_gilliesiana

Fig. 4F

Cinygmmina gilliesiana Braasch, 1990: 8, 10, Figs 13.1–13.4, 14–16. (orig.)

Afronurus gilliesiana Braasch, 1990 (comb.)

Larva (F). Braasch 1990: 8, 10, Figs 13.1–13.4, 14–16.

Adult. Unknown.

Eggs. Unknown.

Distribution. Mae Sot district (Tak province).

Diagnosis. The larva of *A. gilliesiana* can be distinguished from congeners by the combination of the following characters: head with indistinct spots; gill 1 broadly lanceolate (Fig. 13.1, Braasch 1990); gill 3 widely rounded triangular (Fig. 13.2, Braasch 1990), gill 5 obliquely rounded triangular with small projection (Fig. 13.3, Braasch 1990), and broad asymmetrically oval gill 7 (Fig. 13.4, Braasch 1990).

Habitat and biology. The larvae of *A. gilliesiana* were found in headwater streams in northern Thailand.

Remarks. Only larva of *A. gilliesiana* was reported from northern part of Thailand (Braasch 1990). The larva of *A. gilliesiana* were described by Braasch (1990). The adults of *A. gilliesiana* are unknown.

***Afronurus namnaoensis* Braasch & Boonsoong, 2010**

http://species-id.net/wiki/Afronurus_namnaoensis

Figs 3A, 4D, 8C–D, 9A

Afronurus namnaoensis Braasch & Boonsoong, 2010: 1–3, Figs 6–13. (orig.)

Larva. Braasch and Boonsoong 2010: 1–3, Figs 6–13.

Adult. Braasch and Boonsoong 2010: 2–3, M, Figs 1–4; F, fig. 5.

Eggs. The egg chorion of *A. namnaoensis* is decorated with granules and two kinds of KCTs: small KCTs concentrated at each pole and much larger oval KCTs located equatorially (Fig. 8C); micropyles have an ovoid to round sperm guide (Fig. 8D), visible in the equatorial area. The micropyle is interposed between adjacent equatorial KCTs.

Distribution. Phromlaeng stream (Chaiyaphum province); Yakraue stream (Petchabun province); Nam Lang river, Pangmapa/Soppong (Mae Hong Son province); Chiang Mai province.

Diagnosis. Male of *A. namnaoensis* is separated from Vietnamese *A. cervina* in lacking a median penial cone, by the less deeply notched lobal apex, and titillators curved laterally and in their more medial position. Vietnamese *A. dama* presents a terminal apex of the penis slightly notched at the inner angles, whereas *A. namnaoensis* is recognized by somewhat elevated corners on both sides of the apices. Larvae are recognizable by an unmarked forehead, pointed and weakly curved gill 1 and smoothly rounded triangular gill 5 with crosswise projection. Two Vietnamese species, *Afronurus meo* and *A. mnong* (Nguyen and Bae, 2003) have gills lacking these projections (Figs 8–10, Figs 18–20, Nguyen and Bae 2003).

Habitat and biology. Larvae of *A. namnaoensis* (Fig. 9A) are probably the most abundant species on rocks and stones in Nam Lang River and elsewhere in current waters of northern and northeastern Thailand. These mayflies are an important food source for headwater stream fishes (*Cyclocheilichthys apogon*, *Devario regina*, *Opsarius pulchellus*, and *Rasbora rasbora*).

Remarks. Braasch and Boonsoong (2010) described this species from Thailand based on nymphal and imaginal specimens, and deposited them in the ZMKU, Bangkok. The larvae of *A. namnaoensis* are the most abundant species in current waters of Thai streams.

Afronurus rainulfiana Braasch, 1990

http://species-id.net/wiki/Afronurus_rainulfiana

Fig. 4G

Cinygmmina rainulfiana Braasch, 1990: 8, 10, 11, Figs 9–12, Figs 18.1–18.3. (orig.)

Afronurus rainulfiana Braasch, 1990 (comb.)

Larva (M). Braasch 1990: 8, 10, 11, Figs 9–12, Figs 18.1–18.3.

Adult. Unknown.

Eggs. Unknown.

Distribution. Mae Sot district (Tak province).

Diagnosis. The larvae of *A. rainulfiana* can be distinguished from congeners by the combination of the following characters: head with a distinct pattern of light spots (Fig. 9), a broad banana-shaped gill 1 (Fig. 18.1, Braasch 1990), asymmetrically oval gill 6 with sloping finger-like projection (Fig. 18.2, Braasch 1990) and gill 7 narrowly lanceolate (Fig. 18.3, Braasch 1990).

Habitat and biology. The larvae of *A. rainulfiana* were found in headwater streams.

Remarks. Only larva of *A. rainulfiana* was reported from northern part of Thailand and was described by Braasch (1990). The adults of *A. rainulfiana* are unknown.

***Afronurus rubromaculata* You, Wu, Gui & Hsu, 1981**http://species-id.net/wiki/Afronurus_rubromaculata

Fig. 4E

Cinygmmina rubromaculata You, Wu, Gui & Hsu, 1981: 4, Figs 1–13. (orig.)*Afronurus rubromaculata* You, Wu, Gui & Hsu, 1981 (comb.)**Larva.** Wu et al. 1986: 67, Figs 1–10; Zhou and Zheng 2003: 757, Figs 7–10.**Adult.** You et al. 1981: 4, M & F, Figs 1–13; Zhou and Zheng 2003: 758, Fig. 17.**Eggs.** Unknown.**Distribution.** Ban Nam Tok (Chiang Rai province); Nam Lang river, Soppong, Mae Hong Son province.**Diagnosis.** This species is unique in the genus because of its abdominal pigmentation: terga pale yellow medially and reddish laterally. The male genitalia have an obvious projection between the two lobes. The larvae of this species are larger and have more pale dots and marks on head and body than those of the other known species (Figs 7, 9, 10, Zhou and Zheng 2003), gill 5 or 6 are provided with a small, thin projection (Fig. 8).**Habitat and biology.** Larvae of *A. rubromaculata* were the only representatives of *Afronurus* encountered in the large river Mekong in February 2002 along the Thai-Laos border in the utmost north of Thailand. It is regularly found as a resident together with the dominant *A. namnaoensis* on stones and rocks in Nam Lang River, altitude 600 m (Braasch 2006). This species is also found in Vietnam.**Remarks.** The larva and adults of *A. rubromaculata* were adequately described by You et al. (1981), Wu et al. (1986) and Zhou and Zheng (2003). Only larva of *A. rubromaculata* was reported in Thailand (Braasch and Boonsoong 2010).**A key to the eggs of known genera and species of Heptageniidae in Thailand**

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | KCTs absent (Fig. 5A)..... | <i>E. khayengensis</i> Boonsoong & Braasch |
| – | KCTs present | 2 |
| 2 | Small KCTs densely concentrated at each pole, much larger KCTs equatorially (Fig. 8C) | <i>A. namnaoensis</i> Braasch & Boonsoong |
| – | KCTs not as above..... | 3 |
| 3 | Chorion tuberculate or with peg-like structures | 4 |
| – | Chorion reticulate (Fig. 8A)..... | <i>R. tonkinensis</i> Soldán & Braasch |
| 4 | Coils concentrated at one or both poles and evenly distributed about remainder of egg (Fig. 5C, 6C, 7C) | 5 |
| – | Coils never concentrated at poles; evenly distributed around entire egg (Fig. 6A, 7A)..... | 7 |

- 5 Coils concentrated at one pole; chorion surface with peg-like structure (Fig. 5C) ***R. siamensis* Braasch & Boonsoong**
- Coils concentrated at both poles; chorion surface tuberculate 6
- 6 Many microgranules densely scattered all over the surface of the chorion; micropyle border well defined by a thickened rim beset with tubercles (Fig. 7C) ***A. primus* Braasch & Soldán**
- Rounded tubercles are scattered all over the surface of the chorion; micropyle border not strongly thickened (Fig. 6C) ***T. sinuosus* Navás**
- 7 Chorionic surface folded, with many densely scattered crenulated granules; small KCTs covering the entire egg surface (Fig. 6A) ***N. baei* Braasch & Boonsoong**
- Chorionic surface with many sizes of granular matrix; large KCTs randomly scattered (Fig. 7A) ***C. thienemanni* Ulmer**

Conclusions and recommendations

Heptageniidae is the most diverse and abundant mayfly family in Thailand. The total number of Thai Heptageniidae described to date amounts to 9 genera and 22 species. The results presented here show that the Thai heptageniid fauna is dominated by Oriental genera. In addition, three Southeast Asian endemic genera morphospecies (*Asionurus*, *Siamoneuria* and *Trichogenia*) are found in Thailand. The species of the genera *Afronurus* and *Thalerosphyrus* are the most abundantly and widely distributed species found in Thai streams. Early studies of Thai heptageniid mayflies provide an important base on which to continue the study of these insects. It is important, now, to investigate the fauna further, which will lead to a better biogeographical understanding, and, at the same time, to begin a study of the biology and ecology, which is still very limited for species recorded in Thailand. Data on the ecology of heptageniids in Asian streams is limited. Dudgeon (1996) gives some preliminary data on life histories of five Hong Kong species, and estimates of their secondary production. Boonsoong (2002) presents some preliminary data on life history and diet of *Afronurus* species from Nam Nao National Park. These larvae show a non-seasonal multivoltine. Based on gut analyses, larvae are non-selective generalists. They feed mainly on detritus and diatoms and could be categorized as scrapers. Larvae of heptageniid mayflies often occur in reaches of fast-flowing streams where mixed substrates are composed of cobble, pebble, and gravel. In general, the distribution of heptageniid larvae depends upon substrate type and water current.

In addition to basic taxonomic research, revision of unclear or poorly defined genera, and association of larval and adult stages by rearing, investigation priorities of the Thai Heptageniidae can be summarized briefly as follows: study of life cycle and ecology of individual species distribution; of heptageniid larvae with respect to different water conditions.

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